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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

London, with a population of over 5,000,000, complains of a death-rate of 15.1 per 1000 inhabitants.

There are in England and Wales 14,662 voluntary or religious schools, with an average attendance of 2,211,920 pupils, and 4,492 board schools, with an average of 1,315,461 scholars.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is willing to wager a year's subscription that there are more bald-headed women than men in the country to-day, but the great trouble is to secure the proofs.

The butter which Senator Palmer, of Michigan, uses on his table is made from the milk of his own big-bred Jersey cows and costs him $3 a pound. But the senator is a millionaire many times over and can afford such luxuries.

Henry Price, "the father of Masonry in America," died in Townsend, Mass., in 1780. Now, rather tardily, a monument has been erected over his grave. The location is prominent and overlooks the farm where Price spent his last years.

There is something dazzling, says the New York Post, about the way big merchants do business. Claus Spreckles the California sugar refiner, recently bought 100,000,000 pounds of raw sugar. His profits on the investment will be $2,000,000.

Professor Proctor, in a recent article, argues that the less a man eats the better are his chances for reaching a good old age. The Professor says that it will hurt hardly any man to fast for forty days at a time, provided he drinks plenty of water.

High life is barred against actors and actresses in France. It is everywhere understood that no actress enters a fashionable front door in Paris save in her professional quality. She comes to act or to recite; says her say, and then departs; mingles never with the audience who have applauded her to the skies.

Klingenberg-on-the-Main enjoys financially a thriftiness which few other German communities, or foreign ones for that matter, can boast of. It has no *taxpayers within its walls*. The yield of its clay pits not only defrays the whole of the communal budget, including school money, but secures besides to every head of a family plenty of firewood and 140 marks hard cash per annum. Happy Klingenberg!

A convincing argument advanced by the Farm, Field and Stockman, in favor of a diversity of crops, is contained in the fact that while the United States raise over $3,000,000,000 worth of farm products only eight per cent is sent to foreign markets, while $57,000,000 worth of hay, potatoes, rye, beans, eggs, wool, etc., are imported into this country, all of which could and should have been raised by our own farmers.

One of the longest strikes on record, that of the brickmakers at Haverstraw, N. Y., has been settled. It lasted nearly two years. The original point at issue was the employment by the bosses of non-union men. That point appears to have been yielded by the men, while the bosses, on their part, have taken back the union strikers. It is said by the Times-Democrat that during their long strike the men have received very little aid from the organization to which they belonged.

Tobacco growing in Florida is becoming a very important industry, asserts the Atlantic Constitution. There has been a very marked increase in the extent of its culture in the past two years, and it is found that the leaf is of a very fine quality, and can be grown to work up as satisfactorily as the tobacco of Cuba or Sumatra. Important experiments are being made this year by tobacco growers in the state, and if successful results are accomplished, there will, no doubt, be a very decided increase next year.

A business man of Courtland, Ky., made his grandmother a present of three ducks in 1866, upon the condition that she should make a return out of the natural increase at the rate of two for every one every second year. He is now suing the estate for 30,702 ducks or their equivalent in money, $15,362. The warning to beware of Greeks bearing gifts might be changed, observes the New York Telegram, to beware of Kentuckians giving ducks. If the enterprising Kentuckian succeeds it will be a queer example of an old woman "making ducks and drakes of her money."

During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the Paris Figaro says there was published anonymously a brochure called "A New Letter of Junius," the author of which was M. Alexandre Dumas, Jr., which contained this remarkable prophecy concerning the then Crown Prince of Germany: "And when Prince Fritz shall wish to resist the current and shall say, 'But I, Lord, have always loved peace,' the Lord shall answer him, saying: 'I have declared equally guilty those who do evil and those who permit it to be done in their sight. I had made thee handsome and good, not solely that thou mightest make reparation for the paternal crimes, but that thou mightest prevent them. Thy punishment shall be to die without having done good.'"

To Him Who Waits.

Many a castle I've built in Spain,
With turrets and domes that were passing fair,
But the first wild storm of wind and rain
Has proved me my castles were made of air.

Many a fleet I have sent to sea,
Freighted with hopes and ambitions bright;
Never a ship has come back to me,
Though I have watched for them long by day and night.

But I sometimes think there will come a day
When my heart's fond wishes I shall attain—
When walled and towered in grand array,
Shall stand secure my castles in Spain.

And I look to see the sunset's glow,
As it reddens the ocean miles on miles,
Shine on the ships that sailed long ago—
My ships coming back from the Fortunate Isles.

—[Edith Sessions Tupper.

The Confederate's Ruse.

BY JOHN B. TABB.

I was the last of the fortunate few that escaped from Point Lookout prison, he said, in the fall of '64.

The enclosure—known as the Bull Pen—in which the prisoners were kept, consisted of a paling about 14 feet high, with an outside platform, not far from the top, where the sentinels day and night walked their beat in sight of the prisoners.

On the eastern side of the camp was the Chesapeake; and here, if we kept within musket range, we could bathe or fish at any hour of the day—a privilege greatly appreciated by those who could stand the exertion.

For some it became a daily practice, whenever the weather permitted the sport, to fish in the forenoon; and this we did either standing in the water, sometimes up to our elbows or armpits, or sitting on long-legged, crane-like tripods, which the more ingenious contrived for themselves out of pieces of cracker-box. Day after day we would venture out in the broiling sunshine; and I have since wondered, in thinking of it, that no case of sunstroke ever occurred.

Every morning large tubs of garbage from the cook-house and slops from the hospital-tents were brought to the beach to be emptied; and those who happened to be bathing at the time had as much as they could do, in returning to the shore, to keep clear of the filth. To one of these "vessels of ignominy" it was that I owed my escape. It chanced in this way:

I had waded out with my fishing-clothes on somewhat further than usual, when I saw a tub floating upside down and drifting toward me. As soon as it was near enough, I watched my chance, and, no one observing me, dived and got under it.

There I was, like Falstaff in the buck-basket, with "the rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril." For a moment I thought I should suffocate; and doubtless such might have been my fate but for a bung-hole in the side of the tub, which I fortunately discovered, and through which I got enough light and fresh air to supply my necessities. As my head was entirely out of the water, I had but to turn my face to this aperture and follow the tide.

The weather being cool, the bathers that morning were comparatively few; but the beach was lined with groups of prisoners, and why neither they nor the sentinels saw me, I have never yet known.

Once out of musket range, I was safe so long as I managed to keep my footing. My fear was of stepping beyond my depth, and so losing the tub; or else of arousing suspicion by going too fast for the tide. It was necessary, therefore, to move with precaution, and so slow was my progress for the first two miles that it took me fully an hour or more to lose sight of the prison. Even then it was only at intervals that I dared to peep out; and not until noon did I finally venture to doff the tub and make for the beach.

So weak and cramped and dizzy was I when I got ashore, that all my remaining strength was exhausted in dragging on slowly across the sand to the pine woods beyond. Once under the whispering trees, however, and stretched on the sweet-smelling, pine-tag carpet, I fell fast asleep. When I woke I did not know where I was, nor whether the sun, which was then quite low, was just rising or setting.

Tho' greatly refreshed by my five hours' rest, I was desperately hungry, and the question now uppermost in my mind was of something to eat. I knew that the people in that part of St. Mary's were, most of them, kindly disposed to the South, and that very night brought a proof of it in the warm hospitality extended to me at a neighboring farm-house.

On the following morning I left this retreat, not only relieved of my present wants, but provided with what would supply my necessities for at least a week longer.

The adventure that closed my career of danger is the only one, after I quitted the coast that deserves to be mentioned.

I had been traveling mostly on foot since I made my escape; and now, after many a tedious delay, there remained but one critical step to be taken to determine my fate. A distance of ten or twelve miles was before me and I had to pass through the village of —— to reach my destination. For greater security I was advised to make this last stage of my journey by night, and by no means to enter the village till dark, as there were known to be spies in the place always on the alert.

At sunset, coming in sight of the settlement, I halted to rest and to see where best to conceal myself while I waited for night.

There stood, a little to the left of the road, a clump of thick evergreens, to which, as the nearest refuge, I straightway directed my course. On reaching the spot I was greatly assured to find it a graveyard. This, of all places, I thought, is the one most fortunate for me; so, leaping the low stone wall, I proceeded to examine the surroundings. A family vault, in a crumbling condition, bore the name of the village; and some of the tombs were of older date. In one special corner of the enclosure was a group of fresh graves, where I took it to be that the soldiers were buried; and among these I noticed a newer mound, which, from the flowers upon it, I thought had been raised that morning.

I read the inscriptions from tomb to tomb till it got too dark to decipher them. Presently lights from the distant houses began to appear; and I was just thinking it time to go, when the sound of some vehicle coming my way arrested the thought.

Listening in breathless suspense, I soon found that the wheels were much nearer than I had supposed, the stealthiness of the approach alone having kept me from hearing them. Before I had time to collect myself, a close-covered wagon stopped outside the wall, and I saw two men get cautiously out of it—one to open the gate, and the other to lead the horse in. The time, the place, the mysterious approach—everything tended to agitate me, and I was on the point of taking to flight, when the truth flashed upon me. Proceeding at once to the new-made grave, the robbers, each with a spade from the wagon, began forthwith to remove the loose earth, with a skill and rapidity that proved beyond doubt their professional character.

It may be imagined with what profound interest I watched their operations. In less time than I had conceived it possible the coffin was raised, and the body, around which they threw a long cloak, removed to the wagon. The work of refilling the grave was soon done; and hardly an hour from the time they came in the rascals were out of the graveyard and on their way homeward. The wagon had no sooner turned from the gate than I started to follow it.

There was no moon, and the night was dark; but, luckily for me, the villains drove slowly, and, though at some distance behind the vehicle, I never lost sight of it.

When about half-way back to the village we came to a stop; and I saw the two men, to my great satisfaction, get out at the door of a public house, leaving, meanwhile, the cart and its occupant alone in the road.

Just as the tavern door closed again I quickened my pace, and, impelled by a sudden inspiration, leaped forward and into the cart.

There bolt upright against the front seat, sat the stolen corpse, a hat pulled low down over the face, while the cloak before mentioned completely enveloped the rest of the figure.

My purpose was, first, to remove the corpse, and then, having put on the cloak and hat, to take its place and await what might happen.

I need not have hurried my task as I did, for the men took their time. When they came out at last, it was evident that they had been drinking freely inside; and I saw with delight as they entered the wagon that one had a bottle along with him to imbibe on the way. They resumed their seats, one on each side of me, and we started again.

Hitherto, I am inclined to believe, not a word had been uttered upon the road by either of my companions; but the alcohol doing its perilous work, they began to talk openly. I learned now that it was not their intention to stop in the village, but at a vacant house six miles beyond; and this place was, as I further discovered, within easy reach of my own destination.

By the time we were fairly out of the village the bottle had already twice been produced, with results that greatly confirmed my hopes of the scheme I was meditating.

My comrades, soon in this maudlin state, became silent and drowsy; and just here it was that my part began. Very gently at first, and by slow degrees, I inclined myself more and more to one side.

"Jim, you are pushing this thing on me," said my left-hand neighbor. "Don't lean on it so."

Jim, with an effort, straightened himself and tried to sit upright. It was his turn next to complain of me, for I gradually sloped my whole weight on him till he gasped for breath.

"By George, it is you that are shoving it now! I'm almost smothered! Pull up the blame thing, will you?" he cried, "and don't let it slip over this side again."

Denying the charge with an oath, the other leaned over, and drew me into position. So ludicrous was it becoming to me, that, but for the stupefied state of the rogues, I must have betrayed myself. The game, however, was not yet done, and my stakes in the issue were far too great to allow it to stop. The question was now of a second move.

I was projecting another descent upon the left wing, when, as if to anticipate such a design, the enemy hemmed me in on both flanks; and there I sat, pinioned between the two, like a handcuffed prisoner.

A nudge of both elbows at once, on the ribs of my sleeping guards, was a shock that loosened their jaw-bones, and brought the cold sweat to their faces.

"What are you up to?" each questioned the other in a tremulous voice.

"I didn't touch it," said Jim, in dismay.

"The deuce you didn't!" exclaimed the other. "Don't tell me a lie! Put your hand under the cloak there, and feel if the muscles are drawn."

Jim meekly obeyed.

"Great Cæsar!" he panted; "if the thing ain't hot!"

"Hot?" I yelled, tearing the cloak apart; "You would be too, if you were in my place!"

The two wretches cast but one look at me, and then, tumbling bodily out of the wagon, took to their heels.

That was the last I saw of them.

The coast thus clear, I seized the reins and drove rapidly on. Next morning discovered me safe at home the happy possessor of a wagon and horse, the spoils of the enemy.—[New York Independent.

Life in an Eskimo Igloo.

Let us suppose, says Lieutenant Schwatka in a letter describing his Arctic travels, that in the Spring a white man is traveling with a party of reindeer hunters from the sea coast, where they usually live throughout the winter, back inland, where they expect to see a number of reindeer migrating northward in the warm spring weather. Such trips I have made a score of times and while, of course, they will differ even in essentials, a typical one can easily be chosen from the lot.

The first day is not a good one for the many little hooks and crooks of camping are not working as harmoniously as they will a little later on. The early morning of the second or third day finds the little party asleep in a snugly constructed snow house—or igloo as the Eskimos call it—and as there is a long day's trip ahead to make a desired hunting spot, it is necessary to rise early. Of course it has been daylight since about 2 o'clock in the morning, although the sun will not reach the vernal equinox for six weeks or two months, but the Eskimo does not use such early times for his morning work, but rises about 5 or 6 o'clock to begin the day. The first one to awaken at this hour, arouses the good housewife, whose duty it is to start the kitchen fire. She simply puts on her coat and prepares to start the fire directly in front of her in the stone lamp which does the duty of a stove. This is an open lamp, very similar to a huge clam shell, the flame burning along the whole length of the free edge, or from ten to twenty inches usually. The wicking for this strange lamp is a compact variety of moss which grows on the rocks, while the oil is that of the seal or walrus. The lamp is of stone, a sort of soap stone or steatite, as is also the kettle which hangs over it; the latter is a rectangular dish, whose length is about that of the flame of the lamp over which it hangs. Nothing in this thick stone kettle ever boils, but simmers away as long as the fire is kept under it, until the meat in it is cooked in this way, which usually takes about an hour with tender meats like reindeer and longer with walrus and seal. The meat is cooked in chunks varying in size, but averaging about that of one's fist, and when ready to be served the breakfast is in two courses so to speak. First, comes the meat handed around to the party, who by this time are dressed in their reindeer suits. When the meat is eaten the soup resulting from its boiling is passed around, and if it is very cold weather this part is not considered perfect unless it has an inch or two of hot grease swimming on its surface. This, undoubtedly, assists them in resisting the intense cold of the climate. With the meat, too, a large amount of fat is devoured during the cold winter weather.

A Ball Fired Fourteen Miles.

The ever-increasing length of cannons recently gave rise to the question as to the length of the longest piece of ordnance ever successfully fired. The surprising reply was, "Fourteen miles." The term "ordnance" is taken to mean anything that carries a projectile and the piece of ordnance in question is the straight iron tube which conveys natural gas from Murrayville to Pittsburg, Penn. The projectile fired through this tube was a large "gumball," which fitted closely the interior of the pipe. This was inserted at the gas well and the gas turned on in full force. The ball was driven the entire length of the tube, coming out at the further end in a "few minutes." It thus appears that the arts of peace may produce longer guns than the arts of war.—[Seaboard.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army was organized in London in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, the present General-in-Chief. He was brought up in the Church of England, converted among the Methodists, and afterward became a traveling preacher among them, and labored as such until 1861, when he gave himself up with his wife to evangelistic work. The army has divisions and divisional headquarters in Sweden, Switzerland, France, Germany, Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and the United States. Sixteen weekly papers, each known as the War Cry, are published in these different countries. Their aggregate circulation is 26,000,000 copies a year.

SPONGE FISHING.

Diving in Mediterranean Waters for this Fibrous Material.

A Shrewd Austrian Professor Grows Them Artificially.

In the Tunisian waters of the coast of Africa the sponge fishery is carried on most actively and profitably during the months of December, January and February. The late autumnal storms have by that time cleared the sponges of the seaweeds and other plants which conceal them. It is considered, calm weather and a transparent sea being indispensable, that not more than forty-five days can be counted upon each season. The men employed in the Tunisian sponge-fishery are almost exclusively Greeks or Sicilians, and the former are found the more skilful. There are several modes of collecting sponges. They are plucked with the hand by help of a diving bell, they are harpooned, or they are dragged up with an instrument which resembles the sort of drag used where there is a hard bottom, and the harpoon is the instrument mainly employed by sponge-fishers.

The Arabs go out in parties of five, six or seven persons in a small boat. One man holds the trident and watches the bottom of the sea, striking where he sees a sponge; but the Arabs are rarely successful in a depth of more than eight or ten metres. The method of the Sicilians is almost the same as that of the Arabs, except that their boats take only two men, one to row and the other to strike. The Sicilians fish in deeper water than the Arabs and secure more sponges than they, and of a better quality. The Greeks who for the most part come from Kalimno and Syria are the chief employers of the drag. But the great majority of these also hold to the trident which they use with extraordinary cleverness.

The island of Kalimno, on the southwestern coast of Asia Minor, between Cos and Leros, contains a population of about 12,000, all the adult males being engaged in the sponge-fishery. They leave the island in May, and return in September at the latest. The islanders of Kalimno exercise their profession of sponge-fishers off the shores of the islands of the kingdom of Greece, of the southern Sporades, and specially of Rhodes, of Crete, of the whole extent of Syria, of the island of Ruad, and finally of Tunis, where their vessels are so large and so well manned that they drive the Arabs and Sicilians completely out of the field. They take the sponges back to Kalimno, where they are sold, the council of the island constituting a court which decides all differences between fishermen, captains, proprietors, merchants and retail purchasers. The Kalimniotes usually fish at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet; below this there are no sponges which possess any commercial value. The divers have to be men of adult age and of great physical strength; they can in no case remain at the maximum depth of twenty feet for more than two minutes. They select the good from among the bad sponges by touch, tearing away those which seem to be the best, and place them in a pouch fastened round the neck. Quite recently a new method has been adopted, the wearing of a watertight diving dress, made of metal and provided with glass windows; in this dress men are able to remain at the bottom of the sea for two or three hours and collect the sponges at their ease.

The Kalimniote fishermen are in the habit of dividing the sponges which they sell into three classes—those of fine quality, those which are large in size, and those which are inferior in quality. The island possesses 200 vessels engaged in this industry.

An industry in artificial sponges is in progress of creation. M. Oscar Schmidt, professor at the university of Gratz, in Syria, has invented a method by which pieces of living sponge are broken off and planted in a favorable spot. From very small cuttings of this kind Professor Schmidt has obtained large sponges in the course of three years and at a very small expense. One of his experiments gave the result that the cultivation of 4,000 sponges had not cost more than $45, including the interest for three years on the capital expended. The Austro-Hungarian government has been so much struck with the importance of these experiments that it has officially authorized the protection of this new industry on the coast of Dalmatia.—[Chamber's Journal.

Freshening Oysters.

"A new system of treating oysters is now practised at Baltimore, by which their value is very much increased," said a large dealer to a New York Mail and Express reporter. "The oysters obtained from Tangier sound, Lynnhaven, and the kind called seaside oysters are rather small, although inclosed in large shells. These oysters, when dredged and brought to the Baltimore market, are sold there at about sixty cents a basket, but when freshened their value is enhanced at least 150 per cent. The manner of proceeding is somewhat different from the common practice of 'floating' oysters, so much in vogue in the east.

"The oysters are transferred from the pungies onto the decks of covered scows that will each carry a deckload of about 600 bushels of oysters. The scows are then lowered to a point in the Patansco river where the water is quite shallow, and then sunk by letting water through a valve in the hold. The scows are left in this position during two flood tides, when the water is pumped out and they are then towed to the city again. The change from the salt to the fresh water swells the oysters until what were originally comparatively insignificant oysters, worth but sixty cents a bushel, become plump and luscious, fill entirely their immense shells and command when put on the market for sale $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel. Two of the largest packing houses in Baltimore are engaged in this business, keeping twelve scows constantly employed. The whole operation is under the supervision of one man, who undertakes the freshening for a consideration of ten cents a bushel, the packing houses, of course, furnishing all the appliances."

Missouri's Iron Mountain.

There have been sold from Iron mountain 3,000,000 tons of ore, says a letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But there is in sight today more ore than James Harrison saw when he came here forty-odd years ago and figured out fortunes for himself and associates.

The product exceeds 3,000,000 tons. The more exact figures are 3,085,000 tons. What does this mean in dollars? It is hard to say. But there has been times when Iron mountain ore was worth $10 50 a ton loaded upon the cars. It is even remembered that once a car load made up of picked ore brought $15 a ton. This was an extra lot wanted for some special work at Peckham's Kimmswick furnace, and it brought an extra price. The bulk of the product has gone at $9, $8 and $7, with prices now ranging still lower. Perhaps, for a rough estimate, $8 a ton may be taken as a fair average. That means $25,000,000 for the product.

Early operations were primitive. The ore was picked up from the crest of the mountain in chunks, trundled down the mountain side on tramways, and loaded on the cars ready for shipment. Pick and shovel dislodged the masses. Gravity furnished the power, for the loaded car going down pulled the empty one up. That was picking up dollars. One workman was good for six or eight tons a day. Ore was worth $9 and $10 a ton, and 100 cars a day left the mountain for the furnaces.

There were periods when the shipments went over 1000 tons a day, and every ton meant a $5 bill to the stockholders. A net income of $5000 a day! A profit of $15,000,000 from $25,000,000 gross income.

And yet here stands the mountain today, reduced in size, scarred and furrowed and tunneled, with more ore in sight than there was in 1844.

A Magnificent Hothouse.

The first magnificent attempt at hothouse building was that of Francis I. of Austria in 1753. They were in five ranges, extending altogether to the length of 1290 feet, many of them being thirty feet high. Landscape gardening, and the adoption of the English style, rapidly spread into France, Germany and Russie after the year 1762. In the latter country there are several magnificent conservatories, only surpassed by those of Kew, Chatsworth, and the Regent's Park, London. The earliest hothouses for the cultivation of fruits seem to have been those of the Duke of Rutland, erected at Belvoir, in 1705. In modern times, the best constructed or most improved kitchen and forcing gardens are those of her Majesty, at Fragmore. The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are unequaled in Europe, while those at Chatsworth, Eaton Hall and Trentham are models of taste and judgment.—[New York Dispatch.

Ribbon Enough to Girdle the Earth.

Ribbon for trimmings is in greater demand than ever, and an enormous length of silk ribbon is manufactured in Passaic county, N. J., yearly. In Paterson alone is made about 36,675,000 yards a year. This is 110,025,000 feet, or a little less than 22,731 miles. This would reach from Washington to Java and back. It is two and a half times the distance to Canton, China, three times the distance to the Cape of Good Hope, and seven times across the ocean from New York to England. Three-quarters of all the ribbon made in this country is manufactured at Paterson, and about one-tenth as much more is imported. It is impossible to estimate how much is consumed in America, as a considerable quantity is exported, but a careful calculation would perhaps make it about 30,000 miles a year, or considerably more than enough to put a silken belt around the earth.—[New York Star.

Saved by the Telephone.

A very peculiar accident recently happened to Mr. Rush Fay, a book-keeper for Messrs. J. L. Danforth of Louisville, Ky. About 8 o'clock he entered the vault to secure some papers, and while busily engaged there his fellow book-keeper, not dreaming any one was inside the safe, threw the combination, entombing Mr. Fay. The latter gentleman remained buried alive for some time, and, not being able to make himself heard, was about giving up the ghost when he remembered the telephone was situated inside the vault. He telephone his situation to the Central Telephone Station, and assistance was sent the gentleman. It came not much too soon, for Mr. Fay was about exhausted from the stifling air in the vault.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Effects of Popular Beverages.

The three principal table beverages of civilized people, after water, are coffee, tea and chocolate. Their characteristics and their effect on the human system are described as follows: Chocolate, from its large proportion of albumen, is the most nutritive beverage, but, at the same time, from its quantity of fat, the most difficult to digest. Its aromatic substances, however, strengthen the digestion. A cup of chocolate is an excellent restorative and invigorating refreshment even for weak persons, provided their digestive organs are not too delicate. Cardinal Richelieu attributed to chocolate his health and hilarity during his later years. Tea and coffee do not afford this advantage. Albumen in tea-leaves and legumin in coffee-berries are represented in very scanty proportions. The praise of tea and coffee as nutritive substances is therefore hardly warranted. Tea and coffee, though of themselves not difficult of digestion, tend to disturb the digestion of albuminous substances by precipitating them from their dissolved state. Milk, therefore, if mixed with tea or coffee, is more difficult of digestion than if taken alone, and coffee alone, without cream, promotes digestion after dinner by increasing the secretion of the dissolving juices. The volatile oil of coffee and the empyreumatic and aromatic matters of chocolate accelerate the circulation, which, on the other hand, is calmed by tea. Tea and coffee both excite the activity of the brain and nerves. Tea, it is said, increases the power of digesting the impressions we have received, creates a thorough meditation, and, in spite of the movements of thoughts, permits the attention to be fixed upon a certain subject. On the other hand, if tea is taken in excess, it causes an increased irritability of the nerves, characterized by sleeplessness, with a general feeling of restlessness and trembling of the limbs. Coffee, also, if taken in excess, produces sleeplessness and many baneful effects very similar to those arising from tea-drinking. Coffee, however, produces greater excitement, and a sensation of restlessness and heat ensues. For throwing off this condition fresh air is the best antidote.—[Argonaut.

Coney Island Profits.

I picked up some information about Coney Island beer the other day, says a reporter in the Brooklyn Citizen, my informant being the superintendent of a well-known restaurant. "I had charge," he said, "of a beer counter down at the Island part of one summer, and really think I learned how to sell more froth and less beer for five cents than any other man in the business. For every keg of beer that was tapped I had to turn in $9 to the boss, and if I failed to do so he deducted the difference out of my wages. That very seldom happened though. The beer cost the boss $2 a keg, and I have sold as much as $13 worth of beer from one keg; that meant $4 for me, after I had settled with the boss. I liked to see a party come in and commence drinking ponies of beer. The usually got about a tablespoonful of beer at the bottom of several inches of froth, and it was wonderful how the keg would hold out. Then I had charge of the lunch counter for a short time and did pretty well there. The boss bought the leanest hams he could get, averaging about twelve pounds each, and I had to turn in $10 for every ham. We sold the sandwiches for ten cents, cutting the ham so thin you could almost see through it, but then we had the bread thick enough, and gave plenty of mustard. I made out pretty well at that work, but the beer counter paid me the best. What profit is made on a roll and a sausage? You may five cents for it, and one-half of that is profit."

A Poor Bargain.

"I've just made such a bargain, Charlie," said a young wife to her husband. "You know Snook's appetite invigorator is 25 cents a dose. Well, I bought 100 doses for a dollar at a drug sale down town."

"I don't see any economy in that," answered her husband. "You'll have a bigger appetite after taking the invigorator and eat more than ever."

"I never thought of that," said the bargain hunter in a disconsolate tone.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Careful Borrower.

"I say, Fred, lend me a dollar, will you?"

A dollar bill is produced. The borrower looks at it a moment thoughtfully, and then exclaims:

"By the way, Fred, I just remembered that there are counterfeit one-dollar bills in circulation. To prevent mistakes, suppose you take this back and lend me a two instead. Thanks! A fellow can never be too careful in money matters, you know. So long! see you later."—[Boston Transcript.

Must be Rescued Grammatically.

He was rescuing her from the billowy waves, but it looked as if they might never see Boston again.

"Hold on tight, Penelope," he gasped, "hold on tight."

"Don't say hold on tight," gurgled the girl, with her mouth full of Atlantic Ocean; "say hold on tightly."—[Utica Observer.

What Ailed Him.

Little Boy—Have you got well again?

Visitor—Why, I haven't been sick.

"Haven't you? Why I heard pa say you were suffering from swelled head."

The Song of the Heart.

Yes, I will sing you a song tonight,
Since the theme you leave to me,
The sweetest and best, my heart's delight,
For the burden, dear, is of thee;
And though short the song,
The story is long
As a human life can be.

For love is the best of all refrains,
The dearest the heart may hear,
And welcome as ever summer rains,
Descending the earth to cheer;
And the love I sing
Is the love I bring,
For my life, to thee, my dear!

This is the song of my heart tonight,
Its chambers with joy resound,
And warm and free is the mellow light
That falleth on all around.
Let thy blessing be,
Dearest heart, on me
And the love that we have found.

—[Mercury.

HUMOROUS.

All's fair in base ball, even a foul.

We like hot weather best when it puts on airs.

Song of the bookworm—"Sweet, sweet tome."

An Arab's favorite musical instrument—The loot.

How to get even with some men—Pay them what you owe them.

The shipwrecked sailor generally has a raft of things to look after.

Evidence is the only thing a stingy man can give without repining.

The word pantaloonings is coming into use among pantaloonatics.

What the wheel said to the blacksmith: "You make me tired."

None but a man who is well loaded will attempt to shoot the Rapids.

Talk is cheap, unless you have just eaten a philopena with young lady friend.

It is said that the lawn order society is responsible for the "Keep off the grass" edict.

While reaping machines have robbed the cradle, they have contributed considerable to the grave.

It is quite consistent and proper for the seaside belles to come off the bathing beach wringing wet.

The man who went into an artificial limb factory and asked for twelve inches, wanted a foot, but why didn't he say so?

"Miss Lucy, a zephyr is moving your lovely curls." "Dear me, Mr. Snoberly, please knock it off."

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" cried the Boston girl as the ball player slid to third. "He has reached the tertiary period."

The Boston Globe has an article on "The Decline of the Drummer." But when did the drummer decline anything?

"I notice you never try to shine in conversation, Bromley?" "Well, no. Fact is, Darrington, it keeps me busy trying to conceal my ignorance."

The bulldog sits at the garden gate,
His tail is short but his teeth are long;
And soon those molars will grind and grate
When the limbs of the peddler come along.

"Is John doing well in the west?" "Oh, my! yes. He's been there only six months, and he's got a million now." "Dollars?" "No; grasshoppers."

There is a strange partiality shown in giving the elephant, which has a fly-proof hide, a tail at both ends, while the thin-skinned horse has a fly-brush at only one end.

Miss DeSmith—What made you and Augustus Popinjay look so sheepish and glum, this afternoon when I called? Had you had a falling out? Miss Travis—Yes—out of the hammock.

An old adage says that "courtesy opens many doors." Yes, and lack of courtesy leaves them open. Won't somebody invent a new adage that will tell what will shut many doors?

Passenger—What's wrong? Brakeman—The train behind us can't slow up. There'll be an awful collision. Passenger—And I'll be killed. That's just my luck. I was foolish enough to buy a return ticket.

As they do it in Boston—Elderly lady (to platform guard, at Boston and Albany station)—"Which car do I want to take?" Polite railroad man—"You will pardon me, madam, for answering your question with another, but the solution of the proposition depends, to a somewhat broad extent, on where you want to go."

Iron Freight Cars.

A New York company is now making railroad freight cars of iron, for which many advantages are claimed. It is said that they are lighter than wooden cars, and yet have a capacity of 60,000 to 100,000 pounds of freight. The cost of repairs is claimed to be very light, and when they have worn out the material can still be sold for scrap iron. "This," the Manufacturers' Record thinks, "opens up the possibility of a new industry for the South. With cheap iron of the best quality at hand, the South could no doubt make iron cars at a lower cost than any other place in the country."

Worse Than Lost.

"Bobby," said young Featherly, as the lad opened the door, "I think I left my umbrella here last evening. Will you ask your sister Clara if she has seen anything of it?"

"It's all right," replied Bobby. "Sister's out walking with Mr. Sampson, and as it looked like rain they took it with them."—[New York Sun.

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates, see first page

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
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of Madison county,

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Forty Thousand Deaf Mutes have ranged themselves for Protection against Free Trade.

Shall Americans goods or English goods and products stock our market? Shall American or English wages be paid to our workingmen.

Warner Miller says one county in New York which gave Cleveland 3 00 majority in 1884, will give Harrison 3,000 this year.

The Colored Voters of New York are enrolled in Harrison and Morton Protection clubs in large number than ever known before in New York.

In one of his recent speeches Genral Harrison said: "I have always believed that no man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the feebleness of old age."

A tariff for revenue means free trade. Henry Watterson says that Democratic party "is a free trade party or it is nothing," and "the Democrat who is not a Free-Trader should go elsewhere." Go elsewhere young man.

The short crop in Europe need not alarm them. They will find Uncle Sam doing business at the old stand with a full stock of flour and provisions, which he will sell at low prices to cash buyers. No trouble to show goods.

At the Republican State Convention of New York last week ex-Senator Warner Miller was unanimously nominated for Governor, and a good platform was adopted. The Republicans of the Empire State are united and they are going to win.

The Greensboro *North State* of last week has a good likeness and biographical sketch of G. A. Bingham, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. He is in his 59th year of age, and is one of the live and progressive business men of the State.

"The first concern of all good Government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."—Republican Platform.

Col. Dockery is winning laurels in his debates with Judge Fowle. Fowle dwells on the dead issues of the past; Dockery discusses the living ones of the present. Fowle represents the aristocracy; Dockery the PEOPLE. See report of their first discussion in another column by a correspondent of the *North State*.

The achievements of the Republican party have made luminous this century's history. It rescued the imperiled nation, saved the Government our fathers left us, and maintained its institutions. It has always been the party of protection; protection to the citizen, protection to the ballot box, protection to the wage-earner, and now in line with past professions and performances, it declares for protection for the home.

The Albany *Journal's* New York special says that already the Democratic State committee has taken a preliminary poll of the State, and are appalled at the result. Not only does the State itself, outside of New York and King's county, show an enormous Republican majority, but in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn the workingmen, who have heretofore been solidly for the Democratic ticket, are declaring their intention to vote for Harrison and Protection, literally by thousands.

WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, JEFFERSON.

The protection system can call to its aid a trinity of America's greatest men of its early history. If the people of this country hold in profound respect the opinions of the great men whose names head this article, as they most assuredly do, they cannot fail to be impressed by their words in defense of the policy of developing home industries. George Washington, patriot, statesman and immortal leader of his people said:

The safety and interest of a free people require that Congress should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies. The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures will not, I trust need recommendation.

Alexander Hamilton, financier statesman and brilliant advocate of American interests, as if answering, the arguments of the Democratic free traders of to-day said:

Though it were true that immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics was an increase of price, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect of any successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection and has engaged in the prosecution of it a sufficient number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be afforded cheaper in process of time than is the foreign article for which it is the substitute.

Thomas Jefferson, statesman, publicist and profound student of the science of government, said:

The general inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence upon that nation, or be clothed and live like beasts in dens and caves. I am proud to say I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.

Each of these men, if now living, would be opposed to the Mills bill and to the President's message and the Democratic attempt to break down the tariff system that fosters and protects American industries.

A FALSE PRETENSE EXPOSED.

The Democrats have been harping during the past four years, in Congress and out, in the newspapers and upon the stump that the Cleveland Administration is frugal and economical in its way of expending the public revenue. But the record shows, and it cannot be disputed, that during its four years of power it has appropriated $95,000,000 more of the people's money than was spent by the last Republican Administration. The truth is, almost every department of the Government costs the people to-day, and has for the last four years, more than in the preceding four years.

While the cry of economy and frugality has been kept up the increase in appropriations has been constantly and unceasingly going on. The agricultural appropriation has been increased; the diplomatic appropriation has been increased; the Indian appropriation has been increased; the legislative appropriation the running expenses of the government have been increased; the navy bill has been increased; the sundry civil bill has been increased. The miscellaneous appropriations which go to cover claims and subjects outside of the regular appropriation bills has been increased 50 per cent over the appropriations which were made and consumed of the people's money by the administration of the Republicans eight years ago. The "surplus" is being rapidly reduced.

HARRISON ON "THE HOME."

In a recent speech to a visiting delegation General Harrison made the following eloquent and touching reference to the home as the fountain of civilization and best type of government. He said:

The home is the best, as it is the first school of good citizenship. It is the great conservating and assimilating force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in schools, valuable as is their instruction. It is the home that we first learn obedience and respect for law. Parental authority is the type of beneficent government. It is the home that we learn to love, in the mother which bore us, that which is virtuous and pure.

I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and protector of the American home than in aught else. (Applause.) By the beneficent Homestead Law it created more than half a million of homes.

The entire matter of the fisheries dispute has been a humiliation to all Americans with an iota of national pride. The inception and the negotiation of the rejected treaty were complete illustrations of the imbecility and cowardice of the present national administration when confronted by the demands of Great Britain.

One more case of the "deadly parallel":

To aid the Charleston earthquake sufferers, $20. G. CLEVELAND.	To aid the horde of office-holders secure My re-election, $10,000 G. CLEVELAND.

Cheering news from all sections,

Gen. Harrison on Pauper Labor.

Address to a Visiting Delegation.

My Friends: The man who does not believe that the issues of this campaign have taken a very great hold upon the minds and upon the hearts of the American people would do well to come and stand with me, and look into the faces of the masses who gather here. I know nothing of the human face if I do not read again in your faces and eyes the lesson I have read here from day to day, and it is this: that thinking, intelligent, God-fearing and self-respecting citizens of the country believe there are issues at stake that demand their earnest efforts. A campaign that is one simply of party management, a campaign by committees and public speakers may fail, but a campaign in which the men and the women of the country give their unselfish and earnest efforts can never fail. It is no personal interest in the candidates that stirs these emotions in your hearts. It is no personal interest in the candidates that stirs these emotions in your hearts. It is the belief that questions are involved affecting your prosperity and the prosperity of your neighbors, affecting the dignity of the nation, affecting the generation to which you will presently leave the government which our fathers built and you have saved. One subject is never omitted by those who speak for their visiting delegations, viz, the protective tariff. The purpose not to permit American wages to be brought below the level of comfortable living and competence and hope, by competition with the pauper labor of Europe, has taken a very strong hold upon our people. And of all to this suggestion and purpose I this other: That we will not permit our country to be made the dumping ground of foreign pauperism and crime. There are some who profess to be eager to exclude paupers and Chinese laborers, and at the same time advocate a policy that brings the American workman into competition with the products of cheap foreign labor. The disastrous effects upon our workingmen and workingwomen of competition with cheap underpaid labor are not obviated by keeping the cheap worker over the sea if the products of his cheap labor is allowed free competition in our market. We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad as well as against their coming to our shores of paupers, laborers under contract, and the Chinese. These two thoughts are twin thoughts are twin thoughts; the same logic supports both, and the Republican party holds them as the dual conclusion of one great argument.

DOCKERY AND FOWLE.

Dockery Wins the Laurels.

MONROE, N. C., Aug. 28.

The first joint discussion between the candidates for Governor took place here to-day. The crowd was not very large although every effort had been made to get the bourbons from adjoining counties, and from South Carolina to come in and overawe the republican candidates.

Col. Dockery made a telling speech, which had a marked effect on his democratic hearers. He is a powerful speaker, and draws the people close to him by his eloquence and knowledge of the condition of the country.

He knows and sets on the facts that democratic national administrations always bring hard times, and that the extravagance of the democratic party in North Carolina has impoverished the people. Col. Dockery gets down to the present distress of the people, while Fowle draws pictures of the past and tries to scare his hearers into a support of democracy. A democrat here remarked to me while Fowle was speaking that the old cry of "wolf" was played out. It was a living fact now. The democratic wolf had been at the farmer's door for nearly four years, and the only way to drive him off was to vote for Harrison and Morton and Dockery.

Fowle although a lawyer is no match for Dockery the farmer. Dockery knows the needs of the people. Mr Parnell did a wise thing in placing Dockery with Fowle in the democratic strongholds. It was a ten strike. I have seen enough here to convince me that the democratic defection from Fowle is serious and lasting.

MORE ANON.

His Reasons for Leaving the Democratic Party.

At a meeting at Galway, N. Y., composed of over 3,000 persons, Hon C. C. Shane delivered an address. He said:

"I beg of you my old friends and neighbors, don't allow yourselves to be misguided. Listen to reason, to truth, everlasting truth. Study your own interest and your children's interest. As I said in opening, you know me. I was born here; you know my record; you know I do not seek your votes for an official preferment. I am not a politician. I have no selfish motives in talking to you as I have to-night. I have no personal preference for Harrison more than Cleveland. It is not a question of men or individuals, but it is a question of principles, and I desire to see you, my friends, stand by your homes and your country.

My father, my uncles and cousins were all Democrats, and I was raised among Democrats and always voted the Democratic ticket, and you know that Mr. Cleveland had no stronger supporter in 1884 than myself. But there was no free trade issue then. Our country and its industries were not in jeopardy. Now that there is danger of England getting a foothold in America I give up all party affiliations for the good of my country. Then, too, we all wanted a change. We have had it, and I think you will agree with me that we have had enough. We will ask Mr. Cleveland to retire on the 4th of next March, and we will attend the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison the soldier and statesman, the farmer's and laboring man's friend.

The monument to Prof. Michell, on Black Mountain, has been completed.

Still Leaving the Free Trade Democracy.

The stampede continues. In fact it gathers strength as it goes on. We continue the list.

Ezra Gleason, a prominent Democrat of Bath, N. Y., and his two sons are out for Harrison and Morton.

The Utica Herald states that it has received a letter "from a member of the largest manufacturing firm in Brasher Falls" announcing his purpose to vote for Harrison and Morton. "You may think it strange" he says," "coming from a lifelong Democrat, but I am not for free trade."

C. E. Morris, a prominent farmer near Windsor, Ill., who has voted the Democratic ticket for thirty years, says he, with foursons who hava been Democrats will vote for Harrison and Morton. These maketwenty-seven Democrats in that immediateneighborhood who are now solid Republicn

E. J. Currie, President of the Irish Home Rule Club of New York, who has always voted the straight Democratic ticket, is now in favor of protection as announced in the Republican platform.

Twenty men in Pultey, Steuben county, N. Y., who voted for Cleveland in 1884, have joined the Republican club there.

Jacob Hoose, a leading Democrat and builder of Skaneateles, N. Y., has raised a Harrison and Morton pole in that town with the aid of seventeen other Democrats, all of whom will vote the Republican ticket.

A man in Canton, N. Y., while talking with a friend on the political outlook, took out a book from his pocket and opening to a list of names said: "There are the names of 21 men in this town who voted for Cleveland in 1884; they will each vote for Harrison and Morton this fall."

Another Tammany man, Col. W. [illegible] de who, with Edward Cooper, [illegible] the constitution of the Manhattan club, who is also a member of the Tammany general committee, has joined the ranks of the protectionists.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, democratic, writes: "I am the engineer in a factory that employs about 200 men. Nearly all of them voted for Cleveland in 1884; but they have now turned right around and are going to vote for Harrison because he is a protectionist."

E. C. Robbins, a life-long Democrat of Buffalo, a prominent lawyer and former friend of Grover Cleveland, has come out for Harrison on the tariff issue. "He says: "It is the duty of protectionist Democrats to administer such a rebuke to Cleveland' and his present advisers that no one will never again try to identify the Democracy with the doctrine of free trade."

Walter J. Dixon, a wealthy farmer of West Bloomfield, N. Y. and a life long Democrat, who has served the town two terms as supervisor, says he can not go Cleveland any longer, but will vote for Harrison.

Charles Kenyon, a well known Democrat of White Creek, Washington county, N. Y. has come into the Republican lines in good season.

Hon. Benjamin Ray, of Hudson, N. Y., well known as the "war horse" of the Columbia county Democracy, has signified his intention to vote for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Ray has represented his district in both branches of the Legislature.

Indianapolis, Aug. 24.—An Irish-American Paotection Club, composed of Irishmen who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, has been organized here. The membership at the first meeting, held this evening, represented over half the wards in Indianapolis.

Saratoga, Aug. 26.—A large number of prominent Democrats met at the home of ex-Congressman James O'Brien this evening. Letters were received from many others who were unable to attend. It was decided that an organization of all Democrass who are in favor of protection to American industries and who are opposed to all legislation leaning toward free trade should at once be perfected in the city of New York. Resolutions were adopted denouncing free trade and the action of the Administration.

Four of the most influential independent papers in the Empire State, all of which supported Cleveland in 1884, are now vigorously opposing his re-election. They are the Buffalo News, the Syracuse Herald the Utica Press and the Rochester Volksblatt. The New York Independent, an able religious journal that supported St. John in 1884 is now for Harrison and Morton. Besides these, the independent Democratic Rochester Post Express and the Democratic Albany Times are mercilessly stabbing Cleveland in the back, although nominally supporting him.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Aug. 24.—Nearly 3,000 people assembled in the Casina Rink last night to hear Democratic speakers come out boldly for Harrison and Morton. It was a remarkable meeting, because its chairman George Hughes, a prominent merchant has always been a Democrat, and the list of vice-presidents and secretaries showed the names of other prominent Democrats.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug 23.—On last Saturday afternoon at Graves Corners, Hornellsville, Steuben county, a scene was enacted on heretofore Democratic grounds which has in this locality created a political sensation. James Gray, one of the leading Democrats of the town, and a strong Cleveland man four years ago, with the aid of a large number of his political associates, in the presence of a large crowd of farmers from the surrounding country, raised a beautiful Harrison and Morton pole.

Its a Question of Labor.

Interview with Blaine.

Then you think the question of labor underlies the whole subject?"

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine, "It is in fact the entire question, Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, iron-workers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen do in Europe, we can, of course manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France. But I am totally opposed to a policy that would entail such results. To attempt it is equivalent to a social and financial revolution, one that would bring untold distress."

Yes, but might not the great farming class be benefitted by importing articles from Europe instead of buying them at higher prices at home?"

"The moment," answered Mr. Blaine, "you begin to import freely from Europe you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the agricultural product and decreasing steadily the large home demand which is constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines or bitters which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood start healtqy actton of Liver and Kidneys restore your vitality. and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

It is of no Use.

From the N. Y., Sun, dem.

One of the most unapathetic workers on the Democratic side of the canvass is Hr. Henry George, and he discusses the situation with aggressive interest and interior information of a quality to demand the serious notice of every Democrat less intimately connected with the central power of the campaign. In his last *Standard* Mr. George writes as follows:

"As an indication of the temperature at the Democratic headquarters, I am informed by Don Piatt, editor of Belford's Magazine, that he called there a few days ago with Mr. Robert Belford, publisher of the magazine. They met there Col. Tracy, one of the confidential men in charge of an important department. Col. Piatt said to Col. Tracy: 'From information received from the agents of Belford, Clarke & Co., who have been instructed to inquire into and report on the condition of the country politically, I have learned that we have at the present less Connecticut and New Jersey beyond doubt and that we will lose New York unless something is done.' Col. Tracy replied: 'It is of no use; we need not try to blind ourselves to the fact that we cannot stand up against the cry of free trade.'"

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever legislation is for the benefit of one is for the benefit of the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the spring of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, but government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring labor into competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican, is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

For [illegible] invite the attention of H. Dockery and [illegible] to our new Patterns and makes of Threads, Cords and Notings.

Our [illegible] of Spool Cotton is in every respect up to our standard of former seasons. This make will have on each spool every package and [illegible] without it.

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,

American Net & Twine Co.,

Home Office, 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass, Branch Office, 172 Fulton Street N. Y.

-23.

FISHERIES--1889.

The undersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.

7-4m.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the way but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in [illegible] Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc. [illegible]

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

19 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed Specialist in each Department.

21ST YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N.C.

—0—

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the [illegible] a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

—0—

The well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the travel ing public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Free to and from Depot

Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

[illegible]

Roofing and Guttering, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

—0—

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with tde assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.
Boston.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

Elizabeth City Academy.

—0—

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th. 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal.
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n Bd Trustees

THIS PAPER may be found at the office of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising may be contracted for in NEW YORK.

ADVERTISERS [illegible] this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 5 to 49 Randolph St. The Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

—0—0—

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING

DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

[illegible] comprising CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WILLIAMS,

[illegible]

Office, Delaware Avenue
No. 5 [illegible] Section
Delaware Avenue
Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

—0—0—

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt., Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt., Edenton, N. C.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] and then [illegible] with a simple [illegible] that will [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] pass [illegible] large [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

E

BIG

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest price. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season.

[illegible] another

[illegible] at these

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

Our attention [illegible] and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the retail price of $1.25 per coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

E. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Bagley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ Harmonious.

☞ All solidly united.

☞ And gaining in strength.

☞ The people don't want free trade.

☞ Currituck Court this week, Judge McRae presiding.

☞ The Colored Teachers' Institute is in session here.

☞ Scan the ticket from top to bottom at our mast head. Never was a better one presented.

☞ Our [illegible] have had splendid [illegible] for [illegible] fodder, and they have been busy [illegible] it.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent to any address for 30 cents until after the election.

☞ The crop reports continue, in the main, very encouraging. The corn is good and the cotton has very much improved.

☞ In another column will be found the appointments for the joint discussion of the candidates for Congress and Presidential Electors.

☞ M. B. Cartwright, near Newbegun Creek, died on the 26th ult, and Thaddeus Fletcher, of Salem, died on the 30th, both of typhoid fever.

☞ Reports reach us from a number of the Democratic counties of the district that there is great dissatisfaction with the manipulating of "cliques" and "Court House rings."

☞ As to the present system of County government, ask every man you meet and eight out of every ten of them will answer, "It don't give satisfaction, and it ought to be changed."

☞ Our lumber men all tell us that there is a dullness in the lumber market. It is one of the fruits of the Mills bill. Should it become a law the market would become duller yet.

☞ Jim White, the negro Democrat, returned from a missionary trip on Friday, and straightway hied to one of the democratic newspaper offices here, doubtless to report and receive further instructions.

☞ Republicans! the watchword of this campaign in this District is *work, hard work*, UNREMITTING WORK! There is everything in the political situation, National, State and District, to inspire every Republican worthy the name to do his utmost. This done, and victory will follow.

☞ In several of our democratic exchanges we see it stated that the only Harrison and Dockery flag in Elizabeth City floats from the jail. This is a mistake—[illegible] a red bandana, and it belongs to [illegible] who [illegible] it [illegible] vote for Cleveland and Grover.

☞ A leading Elizabeth City Democrat was asked a few days ago about the prospects in Pasquotank and the District. His reply was, "Not encouragingly bright. Our only hope is in getting Republican independents in the field." A little BOODLE *may* induce, here and there, some one to "announce" himself, but they will not have a corporal guard following this year.

☞ The Edenton *Enquirer* ought to feel ashamed. Its statement that the colored man John Armstrong was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Elihu A. White *isn't true*. He was appointed to fill a vacancy, which is done by the Clerk of the Court, and Mr. White has never held that office. Tactics of this sort isn't going to help Mr. Skinner.

☞ Perquimans feels an honest pride in the fact that two of her honored citizens have been selected as the standard-bearers of the two parties for Congress. They are both good, worthy men, but the CAROLINIAN is of the opinion that Mr. White will make the best Congressman, and as it will be a son of Perquimans "all the same," let her people give him a big vote.

☞ As already stated, the CAROLINIAN will not indulge in misrepresentation, nor will it abuse or attack the Democratic candidates simply because they happen to be the nominees of their party. To do so would not be manly, would be dishonest. Will the Democratic press of the District treat the Republican candidates in like fasr manner? The nominees of both parties are, personally, honorable men, are gentlemen. Let them be so treated. Let the contest be on the policy and principles of the two parties. Let the newspaper work of the campaign be conducted in a dignified and self-respecting manner.

☞ Corn was 58 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ "Luck with flowers" consists solely in taking care of them.

☞ To cure and heal a running sore, apply alum water twice a day.

☞ For hoarseness, beat a fresh egg and thicken it with white sugar. Eat freely and the hoarsness will soon be relieved.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder, than any sold before in this City.

☞ Dr. Joseph Parker, formerly of Gates county and well known here, died very suddenly at Raleigh on Sunday.

☞ We have the intelligence that Martin V. B. Gilbert died at Raleigh on the 2d inst. He was a native of this place, and was the first Foreman of the CAROLINIAN office. He possessed many noble qualities of mind and heart.

☞ Cool water is always more effective in allaying thirst than ice-cold water. The latter may increase the thirst, and it does increase the heat of the body. Cool water may be indulged in without fear of the results, but the ice-cold article is always more or less injurious.

☞ The successful farmer must be a good business man. There is as much in the selling of farm products as in the raising, so far as the profit is concerned, and, in order to sell well, the farmer must understand value, and be reasonably well posted in business matters.

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞ The Congressional canvass opened at Currituck C. H., on Monday. Mr. White made a splendid impression, surprising the people not only with his complete mastery of the subjects discussed, but in the readiness and fluency with which he speaks. Every point made by Mr. Skinner was fully met. They speak a Sunbury to-day.

☞ Farmer' boys like to read. If they cannot get good reading matter they will read trashy literature. Many a farmer boy has been ruined by reading vile, pernicious papers and books. Farmers who desire their children to grow up virtuous and respected ought to supply them with wholesome books and good papers, such as the CAROLINIAN.

—Liner Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ A writer in one of the magazines asks this question:—

"Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?,"

And we repeat the question, Why? One of the sad things of this life is the little appreciation that is manifested of friends until death has called them from us.

"If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him—yes and let him know
That you love him, e'er life's evening
Dyes his brow with sunset glow."

☞ In the excitement of the Presidential campaign the CAROLINIAN urges the friends of protection not to lose sight of the great importance of securing the election in the next Congress of men who are known to be in favor of sustaining the industries of the country and who will refuse to surrender our markets to the cheap-labor competition of England and other foreign nations. As Elihu A. White is openly and unequivocally right on this vital question, see to it that he is elected in this district.

☞ To "Young Voter" the CAROLINIAN would say that if he will carefully read up the history of our country during the years it was under Republican control he will find his questions answered. When the Republican party took charge of the Government it found that our great industries by cruel and calculating neglect had been prostrated, and the streams of revenue flowed in such feeble currents that the Treasury itself was empty. The public credit was lower than that of any other nation. The money of the people consisted mainly of the wretched notes of some two thousand uncontrolled and irresponsible State banking corporations, which were filling the country with a circulation that poisoned, rather than sustained the life of business. The Republican party changed all this. It abolished the Babel of confusion and gave the country a currency as national as its flag, based upon the sacred faith of the People. It threw its protecting arm around our great industries, and they stood erect with new life. And it is a matter of irrevokable history that the growth, development and progress of the United States during the twenty-five years of Republican administration have quadrupled any previous quarter of a century.

☞ Joshua S. Lister, Republican, and John K. Abbott, Democratic candidate for the Senate, will speak at Camden Court House on Monday next, and at Elizabeth City on Monday week.

LOCAL MENTION.

Refreshing rains.—The most of the families have returned from Nag's Head.—Mrs. Murphy will open her Art School next Monday. See her announcement.—Miss Ella V. John has returned from a month's visit at the seashore.—We are glad to see F. M. Cook on the street again.—Our young friend Percy Vaughan is at home from New York on a month's vacation.—Miss Jones, of Baltimore, is visiting her uncle Sheriff Cohoon.—Because of the non-arrival of paper the *Falcon* did not appear last week.—Mr. James Vaughan, merchant on Road street, noticed a stray pumpkin sprout in his back yard and concluded to manure and nurse it and see what it would do. The result is astonishing, a tremendous vine with half a dozen big pumpkins on it.—The Misses Albertson, Miss Annie Gaskins and several other young ladies who had been spending several weeks on Nag's Head have returned.—The arrivals at the Albemarle House is on the increase.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

Temperance Meeting.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The Reform Club held a very interesting meeting on Sunday. Mr. S. S. Fowler read a spicy and humorous selection with force and emphasis, conceding utterly and entirely, and for all time, as it were, the real superiority of woman over man. "She can endure a dress which would make an athlete swoon. She can walk all night with a fretful babe without going to sleep! She can endure the noise of a house full of children all day, while a man tires of 'the fun' in half an hour." In short, she has greater powers of endurance, forbearance and perhaps perseverance and faith, thinks one woman, as an explanation even of the dress. The essay closed with a glowing tribute to woman in various relations. "Happy is the young man who has a sister; the youth with a young lady cousin is to be envied; he who has a sweetheart is happy, and the man with a wife is thrice blessed!" Of course it is only natural that they don't *always* appreciate their blessings; but they generally do, and it is very pleasant to believe so.

Mr. J. H. Burgess read an original essay of much beauty, and the singing was very good. The hour had been so pleasantly filled that it was a surprise to me to find that the closing hymn was the next on the tapis.

The Reform Club is doing a good work—more a great work. It gives opportunity for the use of God-given talents which, minus this organization would not have been called into use. This city is preparing for a great future when her men and women of mature age cultivate their minds and use their best talents to benefit humanity. Ten years more of this self cultivation and self abnegation combined will give to Elizabeth City men and yes, women too, worthy "a place among the princes of this people."

MRS. H. MURPHY.

There are [illegible],587 books in the State Library [illegible] actual count.

J. L. Stone the sewing-machine, piano and organ dealer of Raleigh is dead.

Mr. M. Makely, of Makelyville, has entered and thought a hundred acres of oyster grounds on Far Creek and will enclose it with a barbed wire fence. He has bought four thousand bushels of seed oysters, which he will plant there.

There seems to be very little interest taken in politics in Durham. Even the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club are forgetting the duty they owe to the club and the party.—Durham Plant.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung disease quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Virginia Democrats for Harrison.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 28.—A Harrison and Morton Club was formed here to-night in Clay Ward, composed of Democrats. John S. Bethel, late president of the Common Council of Richmond, is chairman. J. C. Scott, late City Sergeant and a Democrat, is now for Harrison and Morton.

First Warning of the November Storm.

Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

We state as a fact of which we have information that is reliable that the Democrats have polled Indiana and New York with a result so unsatisfactory to themselves that they have suppressed the reports.

The Boston Journal figures that the Presidential score in November will be: Harrison, 248; Cleveland, 153.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon. E. A. WHITE, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, and Hon. T. G. Skinner, Democratic candidate, will meet the people at the following times and places:

Thursday,	September	6,	Reynoldson.
Friday,	"	7,	Murfreesboro.
Saturday,	"	8,	Harrellsville.
Monday,	"	10,	Camden C. H.
Wednesday	"	12,	Bethel.
Monday,	"	17,	Elizabeth City
Tuesday,	"	18,	Plymouth.
Wednesday,	"	19,	Cresswell.
Thursday,	"	20,	Gum Neck.
Friday,	"	21,	Columbia.
Monday,	"	24,	Hertford.

☞ Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

ELECTORAL CANVASS.

Geo. A. Sparrow and Geo. E. Brown jr., Republican and Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, will address the people in joint discussion as follows:

Aurora,	Saturday, September	15
Fairfield,	Wednesday, "	19
Swan Quarter,	Thursday, "	20
Sladesville,	Friday, "	21
Yeatesville,	Saturday, "	22
Plymouth,	Tuesday, "	25
Cresswell,	Wednesday, "	26
Columbia,	Thursday "	27
Robersonville	Saturday "	29

☞ Other appointments will be announced

SONG OF AN ENGLISH FREE TRADER.

AIR—ORANGE AND GREEN.

Britons rejoice and yankees deplore,
For all Free Trade will carry the day,
[illegible] we will [illegible] and furnace will roar,
While Free Trade will carry the day;
We love Grover,
And soon over
Thousands of vessels in harbor and bay
The flag of our Queen
Will gladly be seen,
For British Free Trade will carry the day;
Grover loves us,
Helps and shoves us
Upward and onward from idle decay
Bayard and Mills
And low-tariff birls
With British Free trade will carry th' day
Britons are shouting for bacon and beer,
British free trade must carry the day.
Blanching the face of our mother with fear,
British free trade must carry the day:
Mills are silent,
Britain's trident
Now o'er the ocean of commerce don't sway
Trade is so dull
The work'us is full,
So British free trade must carry the day;
Luck has missed us—
Friends, assist us,
Chimneys are crumblin' with cold and decay;
Briton sans bread
Is Royalty's dread,
So British free trade must carry the day.
A nation that's weak is the Englishman's prey,
British free trade will carry the day,
Don't know a place we can plunder to-day
British free trade must carry the day;
Zulus eat us,
Boers defeat us,
Fenians keep plotting and planning away,
Eat Grover and Mills
Will cure all our ills
When British free trade will carry the day
Grover, bless him!
We'll caress him
When he comes over to London to stay,
We'll make him a lord
With garter and sword
When British free trade will carry the day.

Points from Dockery's Letter.

Col. O. H. Dockery, in his letter of acceptance, among others makes the following strong points.

Inconsistencies are inseparable from the Democratic party in North Carolina. They affect to denounce the Republican legislation just after the war and yet they have nighly honored those Democrats who were chiefly concerned in the most obnoxious part of that legislation,

They promised to help repeal the odious Internal Revenue and they have not fulfilled their promise but on the contrary every Democratic Congressman from this State voted for Whiskey Trust Carlisle for Speaker.

They pretend to oppose any duty on necessaries and yet they propose and vote for the Mills bill which retains a big duty on sugar.

They claim to be the champions of popular rights and yet they will not allow the people to elect their own magistrates the county commissioners.

They passed the no-fence law without consulting the people although there was no question of "negro domination" in this,

They declaim against the surplus in the Treasury and yet will not take it out or allow others to do it.

They denounce the Republicans as in favor of social equality and yet they are guilty of the practice of it.

They proclaim friendship for the poor and uneducated and yet they oppose the Blair bill.

They are opposed to Protection and yet they have not the honesty to admit they are free traders.

They came into office on the cry of economy and go out because of their own extravagances.

They have not fulfilled a single promise made to the people.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ART SCHOOL.

Studio at Photograph Gallery, Road Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

Will Open Monday September 10.

Every afternoon, Saturdays excepted.

Pencil Drawing, one hour lessons, per month, $1.00

Crayon and Charcoal Drawing, per month $2.00

Painting in Oil, Water Colors; per month, one hour lessons. $5.00

The work is well graded, and satisfaction is assured to all.

With many thanks to former patrons, I hope for many more pupils this year and will try to deserve favor

MRS. H. MURPHY.

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE, TAKES EFFECT APR'IL, 1888.

Mail and Express (southbound), daily, except Sunday, leaves Elizabeth City 12,00 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily except Sunday, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad in Norfolk.

Close connection at Norfolk with all railroads east and west.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, and Pungo rivers.

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steamers for Plymouth, Jamesville & Roper, and Norfolk & Washington and Albemarle & Canal Co's Railroads, and with Steamer Roanoke triweekly for Harrellsville, Williamston, Murfreesboro, and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 7 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

SAMPSON & TARKLETON STEAMBOAT CO.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service from Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and the low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, and over from Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President st. Station Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St. Station New York by Pacific R. R. Pier 21 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter built vessels seven feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 18½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 22 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be allowed without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet in length and over 15 feet draft, passing the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROGERS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing, and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON, JR.
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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Str
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, In the Superior Court of Dare County.

J. W. Albertson, Trustee, Plaintiff
aginst J. W. Etheridge, and Carrie F. Etheredge, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavits of the plaintiff that an action has been commenced and summons issued in the foregoing cause, and that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina and after due diligence cannot be found in said State, that the defendants are proper parties to this action and have property in said State; this plaintiff has a good cause of action against them and this Court has jurisdiction of the same. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before this the Superior Court to be held at Manteo in Dare county on the tenth Monday after this the first Monday in September 1888, to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them by default. According to the relief prayed for in said complaint.

The purpose of this action is to obtain judgment against these defendants for the sum of $2500.00 due by note, dated 23d day of May 1887, with interest thereon, and to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendants as aforesaid day of May 1887, registered in Register's office in Dare Co., Book B, page 389, to secure said indebtedness. This the 2 day of Aug, 1888.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk S. C.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward. If the seasons are late, we are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, EL

can't force a season, but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Western Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, there by saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co's R. M. Paints, Armor's Mince Meat and Eagle Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

FURNITURE,

House-hold Furnishing Goods,
Tinware, Wooden-ware Table
Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Car
riages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets
Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

WARES.

Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, c

EMPORIUM.

The Latest News, Periodicals & Libraries

Full Assortment.

Books, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc,

P. W. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Wholesale and Retail Establishment. If you want to Save Money.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FREE 10 Days Free Trial

FOR MEN ONLY

THE PASTILLE

VIGOROUS HEALTH

PROF. SEMINAL PASTILLES

HARRIS REMEDY CO., 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME; DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application, Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Commissioner Black Submits His Annual Report.

Over Sixty Thousand New Names Added to the Rolls.

The annual report of Pension Commissioner Black, which has just been issued, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, there were added to the pension rolls 60,252 new names (the largest annual increase in the history of the bureau), making a total of 452,557 pensioners on the rolls at the close of the year, classified as follows: 326,845 invalids, 92,928 widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 37 Revolutionary widows, 806 survivors of the War of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,090 survivors of the war with Mexico and 5104 widows of those who served in that war. The names of 2028 previously dropped were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of 62,280 pensioners added during the year. During the same period 15,739 were dropped from the rolls on account of death and various other causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 46,550 names.

Since 1861, 1,166,926 pension claims have been filed and 737,200 claims of all classes have been allowed since that date. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 has been $963,086,444. Increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The average annual value of a pension at the close of the year was $125.30, a decrease of $4.80. The decrease in average annual value is due to the fact that a large number of Mexican war pensioners at the rate of $8 per month, which is below the average rate, was added to the rolls during the year, and furthermore, that the death rate among high grade pensioners was greater than among pensioners of low rate. The average annual aggregate of pensions is $56,707,220, an increase of $3,882,579.

The amount of pensions paid during the year was $78,775,501, an increase of $5,508,280. The total amount disbursed by pension agents for all purposes was $79,046,146. The cost attending such disbursements was in the aggregate $3,268,524, it being a fraction less than 4 per cent. of the total expenditure of the bureau. The total amount expended for all purposes was $82,038,780.59, being 2¼ per cent. of the total estimated gross income of the United States Government for the period. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year 1888 were $267,924,801, so that the amount expended for and on account of pensions was nearly 31 per cent. of the entire outlay of the Government.

The average duration of the lives of pensioners is sixty-seven years. The average length of time served in the army by those who are receiving pensions on account of the later war is more than two years.

There were filed during the year 47,840 applications for original pensions—11,780 widows, 2785 minors, 2446 dependent mothers, and 1883 dependent fathers—making a total of 65,704.

The highest number of claims on account of the late war was received from Ohio; Indiana followed next; then New York and Pennsylvania, and from Montana, Utah and South Carolina none was received.

Up to June 30 last 26,581 claims were filed under the Mexican Pension Act, 19,788 being survivors and 6793 widows. All completed cases of this class, 19,528 survivors and 5195 widow cases—have been allowed. The rejections were 2321 survivors' and 601 widows' claims, mainly because the applicants had not arrived at the required age of sixty two years. Forty-three of these applications were consolidated with claims already filed under other laws. All of these Mexican claims for 1887 were unsettled on June 30, the evidence filed being insufficient.

Over eighty five per cent. of all pensioners are paid by pension agents within ten days after the quarterly payment is due. One hundred thousand cases of increase of pension under recent legislation have been settled without expense or delay to the pensioners.

A table is furnished showing the total number of special pension acts which have become laws since 1861, as follows: 1861 to 1865, 41 (Lincoln); 1865 to 1869, 431 (Johnson); 1869 to 1877, 4.0 (Grant); 1877 to 1881, 236 (Hayes); 1881 to 1885, 736 (Garfield and Arthur); total, 2001, 1885 to 1888 1360 (Cleveland). Grand total, 3370.

In the fiscal years from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1885, there were issued 191,221 certificates of all classes, and during the three following fiscal years 359,357, making an increase for the last three years of 168,316 certificates.

LATER NEWS.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD has formally opened her presidential campaign with an address at Williams Grove, Penn.

HARRY GOODSPINK, fifty years old, descended into a deep well in Norwalk, Conn., to clean it. Becoming unconscious from foul air he fell and was drowned.

HENRY BISHOP and Charles Appleby, the latter a stage driver, went to Robinson's drug store at Branford, Conn., and called for soda water. The clerk mixed aconite in the drink, and both men died of the effects within an hour.

A SOLDIER'S monument has been dedicated at Milford, Conn., in the presence of 5000 people. The monument is of Vermont granite, twenty-nine feet in height, mounted with a granite figure of a soldier at parade rest.

MICHAEL ANGELO LA TOUCHE and Antonio La Touche, Italians and cousins, were blown to pieces at South Bethlehem, N. Y., by an explosion from a twenty-pound dynamite cartridge.

A. J. THROCKMORTON, nephew of Governor Throckmorton of Texas, has committed suicide in a cheap lodging house in Denver, Col. He was driven to the act by poverty.

The wind and floods have destroyed considerable corn and tobacco in lower Indiana.

FREDERICK SCHUNEMAN, a rich Chicago brewer, was murdered by foot pads while returning home from business.

THE German Consul at Pueblo, Mexico, has committed suicide owing to financial trouble.

A cable has been laid between Cuba and Hayti, connecting Cuba with Porto Pinta, St. Domingo, Curacoa and Venezuela.

AT Tarnobrzeg, Galicia, 150 houses were destroyed by fire. Two hundred families were made homeless. The loss is $2,500,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A FAMINE prevails in Turkey.

DINIZULU, the Zulu chief, has surrendered.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., has had a Quaker centennial.

CONNECTICUT has reduced her debt by $500,000.

DESPERADOES have murdered the Mayor of Moscow, Miss.

THERE are fifteen female prisoners in New York jails for life.

THE Indian outbreak in Arizona has been thoroughly quelled.

SINCE August of last year there have been 7572 suicides in Paris.

THE son of Cetawayo has proclaimed himself King of Zululand.

THE Turkish Government has just made a new loan of $7,000,000.

OVER 1000 Scandinavians have just been naturalized in Chicago.

THE crops in Ireland are better than they have been for many years.

PETROLEUM in abundance has been discovered near Galatz, Roumania.

ABOUT 1,200,000 dozen cans of sweet corn will be packed this year in Maine.

A NATURAL oyster bed has been discovered in the New Haven (Conn.) harbor.

THE manufacture of soap from olive oil is to commence soon at National City, Cal.

THERE was never a more flattering prospect for a corn crop than at the present time.

GERMAN capitalists now hold about $23,000,000 worth of Northern Pacific bonds.

DAIRY cattle are now being brought from Denmark to England and bring high prices.

IT is estimated that the wheat crop of Europe will be short 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels.

ABOUT six men control the shipping of oranges from Florida. One of them clears $40,000 a year.

THERE is an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Greenway Government in Manitoba, Canada.

THE largest marble quarry in the world is that of the Georgia Marble Company in Pickens County.

THERE are 280,000 subscribers to the monument recently dedicated to Gambetta, the French statesman.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S son has been christened at Potsdam, with King Oscar, of Sweden, as sponsor.

AN epidemic of fever prevails in Wabash, Ind., due to the frightful condition of the bed of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

DAKOTA WHEAT CROP.

Grain in the Golden Belt Damaged by Heat and Frost.

The wheat crop in Dakota is injured much more than had been expected or supposed. The injury results not alone from frost, but from heat, wind and dust. Many fields which promised twenty bushels per acre run from eight to ten. One farmer said he had straw enough to yield twenty-five bushels, but gets five per acre. Some fields are not cut at all.

In Central and Southern Dakota the crops were not materially injured, while on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Missouri slope, and the country west of the Missouri River, the average yield was lowered perhaps ten per cent. In the Red River Valley the estimated loss varies from fifteen to thirty per cent., and in the central and northern part of North Dakota, embracing the Devil's Lake region as its southern boundary, the loss is estimated at twenty-five to fifty per cent.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two tramps stealing a ride on a freight train were hurt fatally, at Devon, Penn., in a wreck caused by the train breaking in two.

CONGRESSMAN W. L. SCOTT, of Erie, Penn., has declined a renomination on the ground of ill health.

AMBROSE NULTER, was killed by a train while walking on the track at Darien, Conn.

EX-STATE REPRESENTATIVE "JACK" McCULLOUGH, a well known politician of Philadelphia, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his residence.

DURING a Harrison and Morton pole raising near Morris, N. Y., a cannon discharged prematurely, killing John Dickson, Albert Sergeant and Fred Sage.

A PARTY of seven persons sailing in the harbor of Hyannis, Mass., were thrown into the water by their boat capsizing, and three children, about twelve years old, were drowned.

THE Republicans of New York assembled in Convention at Saratoga and nominated ex-Senator Warner Miller for Governor, Stephen V. R. Cruger for Lieutenant Governor, and William Rumsey for Judge of the Court of Appeals. A high license clause was incorporated in the platform.

DR. H. R. MINER, a prominent physician of Chester, Penn., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been despondent since the death of his wife, which occurred a year ago.

JOSEPH BREEE, the Assistant Cashier of the Hartford (Conn.) National Bank, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in the bank hallway. He was an embezzler of trust funds to the amount of $.0,000.

South and West.

CHARLES W. WALDRON, one of the owners and manager of the Waldron Bank of Hillsdale, Mich., has absconded, taking with him money among depositors estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000.

A MOB took John Graves, a sixteen-year-old colored boy from jail at Brownstown, Ark., and lynched him for an unprovoked murder he had committed.

BY reason of a flagman's carelessness a collision occurred at Krum, Iowa, in which three railroad employes were killed and six wounded.

IKE DUNCAN, colored, while in court at Birmingham, Ala., being tried for an attempt to murder, dropped dead in the criminals' dock.

MRS. ELI CARTWRIGHT and her baby were killed at Norfolk, Va., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

WILRIAM HENRY MILLER, of Columbus, Ohio, son of the late John Miller, a prominent citizen and banker, while showing a revolver to one of his children in front of his residence, accidentally discharged it, and the ball struck his mother, standing a few steps away, and instantly killed her.

THE cholera is raging in Presque Isle county, Mich., and nine persons died in one day. There are no doctors in the vicinity.

THE Democracy of Iowa met in Convention at Des Moines and nominated a State ticket, with the exception of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The platform adopted indorses President Cleveland and the Mills bill, and condemns prohibition as injurious to business interests and the cause of temperance.

BEN BRAND, a desperado who had been detected in a burglary at Salem, S. C., was taken from his captors and hanged by a mob.

OVER one hundred cases of typhoid fever have occurred recently at Caldwell, Ohio, with twenty-five deaths.

THE Nebraska Democratic State Convention met at Lincoln and nominated John A. McShane for Governor and Frank Folda for Lieutenant-Governor.

Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Colonel Lamont, accompanied by Internal-Revenue Commissioner Miller, recently went on a fishing excursion of two or three days in the vicinity of Clifton Forge, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

THE report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that under the acts of Congress, 28,253,347 acres of railroad lands have been forfeited; 21,353,600 acres railroad indemnity restored and 2,980,772 acres restored under illegal entries. The total acreage restored to the public domain is 83,158,000. The Secretary recommends that 148,179,528 acres in addition be recovered.

THE President has approved the act for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind.; the act to provide aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States, and also act authorizing an increase in pensions for deafness.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: L. Austin Spalding, at Brunswick; J. Russell Parsons, Jr., Aix la Chapelle; Charles Debiane, at Puerte Cabello; and Ernest W. Smith, at Mozambique.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Gaston Allen, of South Carolina, to be United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Vincente M. Baca, of New Mexico, to be Consul at Piedras Negras, and J. G. Cisco, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Foreign.

SEVEN old wooden warehouses at Steinwarde, Germany, containing cotton, rice, sugar and saltpetre, valued at $1,750,000, have been destroyed by fire. Six persons perished in the flames. Most of the property was insured in England.

BY the inundation of the Miniano Province, in China, 500 houses were demolished at Ibi Gamin, and 150 were floated away. Fifty people perished.

A CONFLICT took place between caribeeners and smugglers on the Bidassoa River, which forms part of the boundary between France and Spain. Two of the smugglers were shot dead, two were drowned, several were wounded and ten were captured.

THE Canadian Minister of Justice, J. S. D. Thompson, has been created a Knight of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services on the Fishery Commission. He will now be Sir John Sparrow David Thompson.

A HEAVY rain, accompanied by a gale, recently prevailed over England, doing additional damages to crops. As a result of the expected shortage in breadstuffs the bakers have raised the price of bread.

FIVE hundred dervishes attacked an Egyptian fort near Wady Halfa and captured a portion of it. The Egyptians received reinforcements from Wady Halfa and finally succeeded in driving out the dervishes, killing more than one hundred of them. The Egyptian loss was sixteen killed and twenty-seven wounded.

A BIG BRIDGE COMPLETED.

The Structure Over the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Finished.

High upon the symmetrical interlacings of the iron work of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Bridge a group of prominent citizens and city officials gathered Thursday afternoon to witness the closing of the gap in spans five and six, and the completion of the double intersecting truss and triple cantilever spanned bridge over the Hudson River at that point.

Precisely at twenty minutes to seven P. M. Chief Engineer O'Rourke gave the signal, and the giant pin that fastened the tower cords of the span was driven in and the bridge was formally declared closed. Simultaneously a cannon that had been hoisted to the top of the bridge belched forth a salute. The party crossed the newly erected ironwork, and now proudly claim the honor of being the first to cross the Poughkeepsie bridge.

From the commencement of the work, two years ago, to its completion, there has not been a hitch.

The bridge is 4000 feet in length. Including approaches, it is 6767 feet long. The estimated cost of the structure complete is $5,000,000.

Railroad connections with Pennsylvania and the East will be effected in a few months, and trains will be running over the structure. The Bridge Company tendered a banquet to their employes at the Arlington Cafe in commemoration of the event. Covers were laid for three hundred.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Topics of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Anarchy, Rapine and Murder Rife in Morocco.

A horrible state of affairs exists in Morocco. Anarchy of the bloodiest character reigns in the whole domain of Emperor Muley Hassan. To avenge the death of his cousin, Prince Muley, who, with his escort, was ambushed and slain by rebels, he has let loose the imperial troops upon the now wretched and helpless insurgents with full license to murder, torture, and outrage to the extent of their savage desires. Old men, young men, and children have been slaughtered without mercy. The mothers, daughters, and all female relatives of the rebels have been killed or seized as slaves. The wholesale slaughter has been carried on until no more rebels exist in the towns and cities, and the bloody persecution has extended into distant districts wherever rebels are supposed to be. It is reported that the Emperor has gone so far in his inhuman work of extermination that he is now surrounded by hostile tribes who may serve him as he has served their allies.

News comes via Madrid, which is the best present source of Morocco news, that horrible outrages have been practiced, and to add to the public misery a famine prevails in many districts. Legal authority is at a standstill. Gangs of thieves plunder and kill without check. The Arab priests are preaching a holy war and advising the summary murder of all infidels. The *Reveil du Maroc*, a Tangiers paper, calls on all the foreign powers to send ships to protect Christians and Jews. The accounts may be exaggerated, but very possibly they are all true. One effect may be to hasten the solution of the Morocco question, which has long waited adjustment of some kind.

Fifteen Sailors Drowned.

Fifteen lives have been lost by the stranding of the Norwegian steamer Bratsberg, out of a total of twenty-two on board. The steamer grounded very near St. Felicite, below Matane, in the St. Lawrence River in Canada, during a dense fog, and the sea commenced almost immediately to break over her. She had a cargo of coal from Sydney to Montreal, and her end did not come at once.

Captain Neilson managed to get ashore, and wired the almost total loss of his crew, but without furnishing details. They were swamped in attempting to reach the shore. A good deal of excitement was caused, for the names of the lost cannot be had.

The steamer went to pieces and nothing was saved. There was a good deal of anxiety for the fate of the other members or the crew, for no craft could live near the steamer while the present heavy sea continued.

Concentrating the Currency.

The movement of standard silver dollars from the different mints and sub-treasuries to Washington for storage in the large new silver vault in the Treasury building has begun. The shipments will be made in lots of $500,000 a day, and will continue until the vault is filled. As the vault has a capacity of $100,000,000 in silver dollars, it will take about six months to fill it at the rate of shipment decided upon. The shipments will be confined to the coin now stored at Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. It is estimated that about $20,000,000 will be brought from each of the cities named. The first shipments come from Philadelphia. The old vaults in the Treasury already contain $68,000,000 in standard silver dollars, and this vast sum will be swelled to $168,000,000 when the movement to the new vault is completed.

Ill-Fated Communists.

A strange fatality seems to follow ex-communists in France. The other day General Eudes, while standing on a platform surrounded by a howling mob making fiery speeches on the communue, died by the bursting of a blood vessel. Again, the day before that Citoyen Cenac, another lieutenant of the commune, was standing on a balcony making communist speeches to a socialist crowd at No. 19 Cite Lacharriere, Paris, when he suddenly turned pale, and to the great consternation of the audience, just as he uttered the words: "Il n'y a pas de Dieu," down he fell dead as a hammer. The cause of death in this instance also was the bursting of a blood vessel.

Grief and Shame Killed Him.

A special from Little Rock, Ark., announces the death, under peculiar circumstances, of Rev. Jesse Pratt, the oldest Baptist minister in Arkansas. His son, J. R. Pratt, was on trial for a penal offense, and the father expressed the hope that he (the father) would die before the verdict was rendered. He expired five hours before the jury came in sentencing the son to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Grief and shame killed him.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Connecticut Dentist Kills His Son and Himself.

A shocking double tragedy has occurred at Ridgefield, Conn. Dr. Archibald G. Paddock, a leading citizen, a wealthy retired dentist, formerly of New York city, shot his own son, aged eighteen years, and with the same weapon shot and killed himself. Of late it has been the practice of the Doctor to shoot at a target on his premises in the rear of his dwelling, his companion being the son alluded to.

Their usual habit had been to mark and set the target alternately, the doctor officiating for the son and the son performing the same duty for the father. Through some misunderstanding as to signals when the son was behind the target, the father failing to observe that the boy had drawn near the mark and was within range, discharged his piece, and the contents entered the unfortunate boy's body, killing him instantly. But a moment was required for the horrified father to realize what he had done. He ran to the spot where his son lay and gave himself up to expressions of grief. These attracted occupants of the house to the scene, who sought to comfort the afflicted man. He declined to listen, and even while the most earnest words of sympathy were being spoken he knelt upon the ground over the dead body and placing the muzzle of the musket to his temple discharged it, blowing his own brains out.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EDISON is worth $6,000,000.

THE Pope suffers from rheumatism.

WEBER, the German historian, is dead.

HERR KRUPP, of Germany, has declined a baronetcy.

PRINCE ALBERT, of Monaco, is the fisherman Prince of Europe.

EDNA PROCTOR is visiting the poet Whittier in his Maine retreat.

THE Emperor of China is said to take a great interest in astronomy.

GLADSTONE says the British Government has most unjustly treated Parnell.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. has made the King of Portugal a Colonel in the German army.

CHARLES CROCKER, the Pacific railroad king, left a fortune estimated at $60,000,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND answers every letter he receives before twenty-four hours roll by.

GENERAL CURTIS, the Presidential candidate of the American Party, is said to be worth $2,000,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND wears a pepper and salt business suit at the White House Monday receptions.

MME. PATTI'S castle in Wales will be sold because its fair owner has been robbed right and left by her neighbors.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is recovering from the injuries received at Newport, R. I. Her face will not be disfigured.

THE King of the Belgians is a handsome man, slightly built, but muscular, with blue eyes and a brown beard touched with gray.

BARON REUTER, the telegraph king of Europe, keeps a secretary whose sole business is to investigate and relieve cases of distress.

SENATOR CHACE, of Rhode Island, has never had his picture taken, although photographers have often tried to entrap him into a sitting.

IT is said Mark Twain proposes to bring out all the funny stories and anecdotes originally written for, but finally not published in General Grant's memoirs.

JOHN BRIGHT, the English commoner, who has been ill for some months, convalesces slowly. He is so weak that even bath-chair exercise exhausts him.

IT is said that the young daughter of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is very beautiful, and will create a sensation when she makes her debut in society. She is now at school.

KING JA-JA, of Opobo, the deposed West African sovereign whom England exiled to the West Indies, is being somewhat feted at St. Vincent. He is invited to lawn tennis parties and various social functions, where he struts about in an Admiral's uniform and kid gloves, bearing himself with kingly dignity.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

161ST DAY:—Messrs. Wilson and Walthall spoke on the Jackson (Miss.) riots....Mr. Plumb from the Committee on Public lands, reported back the Senate bill to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon....The Senate agreed to a new conference on the Army Appropriation bill, and Senators Allison, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees.

162D DAY.—The Senate considered the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, and was addressed at considerable length by Mr. Allison in explanation of it. Speeches were also made on this subject by Messrs. Hale, Cockrell, Blackburn and Sherman.... The resolution calling on the President for copies of all communications with Great Britain on the fisheries question was agreed to.

163D DAY.—A bill to permit the importation of jute bagging free of duty was referred to the Committee on Finance....The Committee on Appropriations reported back the Fortifications bill....Mr. Gorman spoke on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.... Mr. George made a speech on the retaliation message....The Senate then resumed consideration of the conference report on the Deficiency bill. The question of appropriations for public buildings was taken up and discussed.

164TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. George continued his speech on the President's retaliation message.....He was followed by Mr. Cullom, who spoke in opposition to further increase of the executive powers.... A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee of Interstate Commerce to examine into the system of mechanical telegraphy now on exhibition in the Capitol..... A bill restoring to the public domain all lands granted the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, though the right of way is not forfeited, was reported. Settlers already on the land have the right of purchase.

House Proceedings.

197TH DAY.—The Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 105 to 59, sustained the decision of the Chair, ruling out of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the provision for the payment of the French Spoliation Claims. The Deficiency bill was passed....Mr. Mason introduced a resolution of inquiry into the Administration loans to National banks.... Another bill to define trusts and punish persons connected with them was introduced in the House by Mr. Anderson of Iowa.

198TH DAY.—In Committee of the Whole the bill to provide for printing Government securities in the highest style of art was discussed, but no action was taken....The Oklahoma bill was considered and debate was held on the amendment requiring that the land thrown open to settlement shall be disposed of by homestead entry.

199TH DAY.—The House passed a joint resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government....A bill requiring the Government securities to be printed in the highest style of art on hand-roller presses, and that steam presses be dispensed with, was passed.

200TH DAY.—The report of the Ford committee, which has been investigating importation of labor under contract, was presented. It was ordered printed and a copy given to each member....Mr. Springer endeavored to get a resolution adopted recalling leaves of absence and ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to telegraph to absent members to be present at once, but the measure was defeated.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

JERSEY CITY has released Pyle.

INDIANAPOLIS is strong in catchers.

BALDWIN has been released by Detroits.

NICOL, of Cincinnati, leads all the base-stealers.

BURDICK has proved himself a great pitcher.

MURPHY is the best catcher in the Central League.

CHICAGO has now shut out every club but Indianapolis.

TWELVE games have been tied by League teams this season.

AMONG the Washingtons Myers is considered the most timely hitter.

THE Detroit players concede the League championship to New York.

NASH, of Boston, is just now playing the best third base in the League.

ERRORLESS games are quite frequent in the International Association.

BROOKLYN paid $3500 for Tom Burns's release from the Baltimore Club.

SUBSTITUTE umpires in the League get $12.50 per game for umpiring.

DETROIT is still trying to buy Titcomb and Murphy from the New York Club.

PINCKNEY, of Brooklyn, is the first player in the Association to score 100 runs.

EVERY member of the New York Club, except Brown, has made a home run.

CATCHER ROBINSON, of the Athletics, has made seventeen errors in 30 chances.

JIMMY DONOHUE, of Kansas City, can catch the fleetest runner with his rifle shot throws to second.

HARTNETT is said to be the quickest and most accurate thrower in the International Association.

POWELL is the only man of the present New Orleans team who started the season with the club.

CONNOR, of New York, has passed Denny, of Indianapolis, and now leads the League in home runs.

BENNETT, of the Detroits, says that in McCarty the St. Louis has one of the best players he ever saw.

ROBINSON, the second baseman of the St. Louis Browns, is one of the trickiest players in the Association.

A FEELING is growing in International circles in favor of bringing Jersey City into the circuit next season.

VAN HALTREN, of Chicago, is the only League pitcher who has retired a League team this season without a hit.

IN Beckley, Pittsburg, for the first time, has a man more than capable of filling the lamented Al McKinnon's place.

JOHN BARNES, the manager of the St Paul Baseball Club, fell heir to $100,000 by the death of an uncle in Ireland.

THE Indianapolis Club have their new uniforms of gray with dark blue caps, belts and stockings. They were sadly needed.

OLD EZRA SUTTON is looked upon as a most remarkable player for his age. His work since he has joined the Rochester team has been first class.

THE Detroit *Free Press* thinks it would be a good plan to try the twenty-five cent admission rate at Detroit. The fifty-cent rate is a failure this year.

FRED DUNLAP, the popular and highest salaried second baseman in the baseball profession, is very bitter in his remarks about the Philadelphia grounds.

ABOUT half the teams in the League are just now negotiating for John Ward's release from the New York's. It is presumed he is wanted as a player-manager.

ASSOCIATION players are puzzled as to how Snyder, of Cleveland, got his throwing ability back. He lines them down to the bases as well as he did ten years ago.

WILLIAMSON, of Chicago, is playing better than any shortstop in the land. In the last twenty-eight games he has made five errors and accepted 132 chances—an average of .965.

KEEFE, of the New Yorks, has pitched two of the most remarkable games this season. Against the Detroits he allowed but two singles, and in Washington Deasely got but one hit.

UMPIRE FERGUSON classes Fogarty, Johnston and Welch together as the best outfielders in the country. Of the three, he considers the Boston man entitled to the front rank.

BURDOCK is the best sacrifice hitter on the Brooklyn team. He cares but little whether he gets a base hit or not so long as he advances a base runner or makes a run count. This accounts for his low batting average.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	63	35
Chicago	57	41
Detroit	52	45
Boston	53	46
Philadelphia	50	47
Pittsburg	46	49
Washington	37	61
Indianapolis	25	66

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	69	30
Athletic	61	36
Cincinnati	60	38
Brooklyn	50	43
Baltimore	40	61
Cleveland	35	60
Louisville	37	61
Kansas City	33	64

THE estate of the late Vice-President Wheeler, valued at $80,000, has just been settled. Dr. Gay, who attended Mr. Wheeler for many years, was allowed $10,000 for services, two relatives have each legacies of $5000, and the American Board of Foreign Mission gets $5000. The Home Missionary Board is the residuary legatee.

IN the Cathedral at Brussels Cardinal Lavigerie recently announced that he would form a committe to organize a volunteer expedition to suppress the slave traffic in Africa. He estimated the cost at $200,000, and invited subscriptions to a fund to defray the expenses.

EUROPEAN CROPS.

An Alarming Shortage in the Wheat Supply.

Unseasonable Weather has Ruined both Quantity and Quality.

The sudden activity of the wheat market in United States centers of grain speculation has led to a general commercial inquiry as to the crop prospects of Europe.

The harvest of 1888 is generally thought to be one of the most curious in the history of European agriculture, and is raising constant discussions, and the newspapers are eagerly scanned as to the latest reports of the weather and the crops of Europe.

The general outlook as to the European wheat crop is an extremely gloomy one. Throughout the whole Western Europe the climatic influences have been wholly adverse. Especially has this been been the case in England, which, though mainly important to the general market as a consuming rather than as a producing country, is a factor in the calculation. It is estimated by competent judges that the English wheat harvest will prove one of the worst of the century.

The total estimated number of bushels is about 60,000,000, so that England should be dependent on other countries for about 160,000,000, were it not for the gain of 20,000,000 bushels surplus from last year's late crop, which must be deducted from this amount.

England will have to import this year an excess at least of 4,000,000 quarters over her imports a year ago. The shortage in Italy will be 3,000,000 quarters and in Germany 3,000,000 quarters, making in all Europe a shortage of certainly 16,000,000 quarters, which will have to be supplied from Russia, India, Australia and America. Holland and Belgium are not quite up to the mark, with a deficit of about five million bushels as compared with last year."

In France also the wheat harvest will be very bad, due to similar weather to that experienced in England. Advices report that new wheat is so soft and out of condition that it is quite unfit for marketing. Austria-Hungary and Germany have only poor crops, and the harvest is finished. The quantity is a fair average, but it is generally of inferior quality. Russia has a fairish crop, but there also the weather has been very bad, and in both Central and Southern Russia large quantities of grain are reported damaged. Spain has also a poor crop. No other nation has sufficient areas under wheat cultivation to be entitled to a place in the calculation.

It may fairly be said that from no substantial area in Europe is there a wholly satisfactory report.

Should the weather turn warm and fine the greater part of the wheat crop may be saved. France will suffer more than any other country and will find herself obliged to be a large buyer.

The crop in the South of Russia will this year surpass both in quality and quantity anything we have known for fourteen or fifteen years, says another report.

The general verdict seems to be that the year, on the whole, will not be quite so disastrous as far as the quantity of wheat goes; it is the quality which is causing farmers and corn factors to feel uneasy.

The European wheat crop this year will not bear comparison with last year's; but then, it must be remembered that the harvest in 1887 was phenomenal, and this will form a very principal cause why the shortage will not be so great as anticipated. In 1887 the harvest was exceptionally good, but it was almost two months late, so that operators will have only eleven months to provide for, which will make a difference of twenty million bushels in the demand this year.

The European harvest is not satisfactory in its quality, so much so that much of it will be unfit for anything but fodder. The demand, therefore, upon Russia and the United States will be tremendous.

THE Indian Council at Standing Rock has adjourned and the Indians have gone home, refusing to sign the treaty to open the Sioux reservation. The Commissioners will visit the other agencies in the hope of securing signatures.

IN the Quitojotoa District, Arizona, a few days ago, the thermometers marked 115 degrees in the shade, and it was so hot in the mines there that the drills had to be handled with gunny sacks wrapped around them.

THERE is said to be so strong a feeling against the employment of old men in the carpenter business that carpenters of fifty years of age or more look forward to being idle half the time.

A LUMBER Trust of all the Northwestern interests has been formed, involving nearly $14,000,000. Options have been obtained on all pine lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

ONLY eighty of the 560 convicts received last year in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania had trades when brought there.

Money Made Keeping Hens.

Hundreds of farmers who never kept an account, would kill every "pesky hen" on the farm, if it was not for the "women folks." The women intuitively know that the hens do not "eat their heads off every six months," but properly kept pay better than any other farm animals.

This is true. A record, simple to keep, so it would be used and show the facts in detail, would prove that every hen paid a profit. They could be made to pay, from one to three dollars each. Mr. James L. Burgess, Nashua, N. H., reported to the Nashua *Telegraph* that his wife made a clean net profit last year, of $36.59 for eggs alone, from only sixteen hens. He thinks her success was largely due, to using Sheridan's Condition Powder, a much advertised preparation to make hens lay.

Do your hens pay like that? Do you want to learn how to make them pay better? Are you in delicate health, and want to commence poultry raising, for the sake of open air employment? If so, get some reliable advice how to do it. A new, enlarged, and much improved edition of that valuable book, the Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide, has just been printed. It contains much very practical information.

Among the many new features, which every person who keeps hens should have, is blank records and accounts for each month of the year. It also contains a long series of very valuable articles, by A. F. Hunter, "How to Make Money With a Few Hens." Of him the Lowell, Mass., Journal says: "The most sensible poultry literature we have read we find under the name A. F. Hunter. He evidently knows what he is talking about." These two features alone, are worth ten times the cost of the book, which the publishers, L. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., send, postpaid, for only 25 cents in stamps.

There is really no way that persons on a farm or near a large town can secure a cash income, with so little effort, as by keeping a few hens. For such, this book is very valuable. Send to Johnson & Co., for testimonial circular.

G. W. Cushing, of Hingham, Mass., says: "I believe the Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide which I received with a large can of Sheridan's Powder (all for $1.25) contains more practical knowledge for a person raising only a few fowls than many poultry books which cost two dollars.

THE MARKETS.

35	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed	7	@	9¼
Calves, common to prime	5	@	7¼
Sheep	3½	@	4¼
Lambs	5¼	@	7¼
Hogs—Live	6 50	@	6 75
Dressed	8¾	@	8¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 80	@	5 00
Patents	5 30	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 02
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	53¼	@	54¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	48
Mixed Western	32	@	39
Hay—Choice Timothy	—	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	9 52	@	9 66
Butter—State Creamery	21½	@	25
Dairy	19	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	15½
Factory	—	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	8¾	@	9
Skims	2	@	6½
Western	7	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@	18½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 00	@	4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 35	@	6 50
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	51	@	51¾
Oats—No. 2, White	34	@	35
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	9	@	10
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 10	@	5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	59	@	60
Oats—No. 2 White	50	@	51¾
Rye—State	60	@	65¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	6¼	@	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	6
Lambs	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	9¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 60	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	97¾	@	98
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	54¾
Oats—Ungraded White	33	@	35
Rye—No. 2	—	@	78
Butter—Creamery Extra	19	@	22
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@	9¾

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The President Asks for Enlarged Power of Retaliation.

The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America has prompted President Cleveland to transmit a message to Congress asking authority to suspend the transmission in bond of goods to and from Canada through the United States until Canada shall allow our fishermen to ship fish through the Dominion in bond to the United States.

The President cites the Retaliatory Act which became a law in March, 1887, and the main object of his message is to ask for an enlargement of the Executive powers in order that if he deemed it necessary and advisable, he could put into operation a vigorous and effective retaliatory policy. He also calls the attention of Congress to the unfair treatment of American citizens who navigate the l